



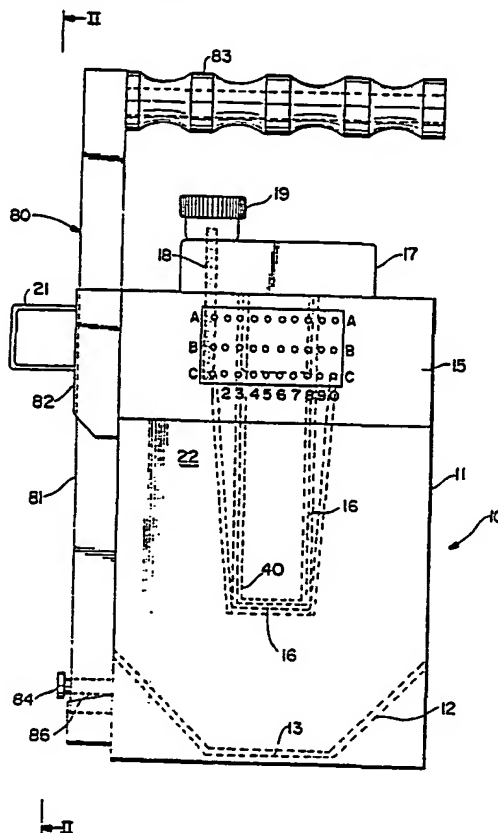
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(54) Title: **STORAGE AND TRANSPORT CONTAINERS FOR RADIOACTIVE MEDICAL MATERIALS**

(57) Abstract

A storage and transport container (10) for radioactive medical materials comprising a stainless steel shell (11) with a central stainless steel well (16) opening downwardly from the top (14) of the container (10) with a multiplicity of small diameter, generally U-shaped stainless steel tubes (20), one end of each such tube (20) extending out of each side of the stainless steel shell (11), the bottom of the U-portion of each tube (20) passing under the central well (16). Where the container (10) is substantially cylindrical, the well (16) and stainless steel tubes (20) may extend substantially through the length of the shell (11). The wells (16) of the containers (10) are stoppered or sealed with a plug (17) of radiation shielding material. A novel handle structure (80) for such containers (10) comprises a vertical shaft (81) connected to the container (10) by a short open sleeve (82) attached near the top of one side of the container (10) so that the shaft (81) may move upwardly and downwardly in the sleeve (82) and rotate therein.



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-1-

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT CONTAINERS
FOR RADIOACTIVE MEDICAL MATERIALS

BACKGROUND

5 The present invention relates to storage and
transport containers for radioactive materials used for
medical treatments, including a novel handle structure
for such containers.

10 While there are a variety of ways in which
radioactive materials may be used in various medical
treatment applications, in one such treatment application
small pellet-like seeds which comprise radioactive mater-
ial are arranged in a spaced relationship along the
length of a ribbon-like member, which ribbon-like member
may be cut to any desired length and inserted into a
15 catheter-like surgical tube or needle which is inserted
into body tissue to accommodate such implantations of
radioactive treatment materials. Such so-called ribbons
of radioactive seeds are constructed, in at least one
embodiment, by placing pellet-like seeds comprising
20 radioactive material with or without alternate spacing
material within a small flexible tube, such as a tube of
nylon or teflon plastic material. Those inserts are
sufficiently tightly fitting within the tubular envelope
that when complete the pellets and spacers maintain their
25 positions within the tube which then has a symmetrically
spaced ribbon-like appearance, any desired length of
which may be cut and implanted for radioactive medical
treatment purposes.

30 However, it will be appreciated that such radi-
oactive materials must be handled in containers which
protect both patients and medical personnel administering
such materials to patients. Furthermore, such materials
must be safely packaged for transport from manufacturer
to distributor to end user, and even within the facility
35 of an end user such as a hospital. It is for the safe
storage and transportation of such ribbons of radioactive
medical treatment materials that the advantageous storage
and transport containers of the present invention are

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 2 -

particularly suited.

Containers or vessels for the storage and transportation of radioactive materials such as radioactive waste or radioactive fuel elements associated with nuclear power generation are known in the art as disclosed in Baatz U.S. Patent 4,626,402; Kugeler U.S. Patent 4,634,875 and Waltersdorf U.S. Patent 4,649,018. However, the particular problems associated with storage and transportation of ribbons of seed-like radioactive pellets useful in medical treatment are quite distinctly different from many of the problems encountered in storage or transportation of nuclear fuel elements or waste resulting therefrom.

Some devices for containing and exposing a capsule of radioactive material are known as disclosed in Meilink U.S. Patent 2,862,108, and devices for applying therapeutic radiation originating from elongate lengths of beads or seeds of radioactive material which are located in passages within the device are known, as disclosed in Tokita U.S. Patent 4,584,991. Furthermore, the assignee of the present invention has previously marketed containers for ribbons of medical dosages of radioactive materials, which containers first comprised a block of solid lead having a copper tube extending there-through in which ribbons containing radioactive seeds could be stored and transported. Applicant later marketed a container comprising a stainless steel outer cylinder filled with solid lead and having a central tube and stainless steel carrier tubes extending through the length of the lead-filled cylinder. In one such embodiment the stainless steel tubes extended through the entire length of the lead filling having open exits at each end of the cylinder, with each such tube being marked with distinguishing indicia. Additionally, in that embodiment the open ended stainless steel tubes took a spiral path from one end of the container to the other about the central tube. In another somewhat similar

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 3 -

embodiment, the stainless steel tubes were straight and terminated near one end of the lead filled cylinder which termination location was filled with a lead plug, while the other ends of the tubes were closed by a stainless steel plug. However, even those prior devices of the present applicant suffered disadvantages which are overcome by the invention disclosed and claimed herein.

The present invention also includes a unique retractable handle structure for the inventive storage and transportation containers for medical radioactive materials. While various retractable handles for various different articles and receptacles have been known in the art, as disclosed for example in Luebke U.S. Patent 3,981,044; Gemeinder U.S. Patent 1,220,975; McBrady U.S. Patent 2,047,485 and Warner U.S. Patent 3,522,955, the unique handle system of the present invention provides a structure and advantages which are different from and improvements over any presently known handle structure.

However, all of the foregoing prior methods of storing and transporting radioactive materials have substantial shortcomings, including the structure and manner in which handles are used in conjunction with such containers. In particular, such prior art structures and methods did not adequately address the safety issues involved in the storage and transportation of radioactive materials for medical purposes, and do not have adequate handle structures to provide safety and efficient storage of such containers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a new and useful storage and transport container for radioactive medical materials and to provide such a container which overcomes the shortcomings of the prior art.

It is an object of the present invention to provide such a container which increases the safety provided by such containers in storing and transferring

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 4 -

radioactive medical materials.

It is another object of this invention to provide a storage and transport container for radioactive medical materials which facilitates minimizing exposure
5 time of such materials to personnel who must handle such radioactive materials.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a storage and transport container for radioactive medical materials which more clearly identifies each
10 ribbon of radioactive material therein and facilitates use and calibration of each individual ribbon therein.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide an improved container for storage, transfer and disposal of waste, used or unused seeds or
15 ribbons of radioactive medical materials.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide such storage and transport containers for radioactive materials, including such containers having a retractable handle, which containers may
20 be more efficiently packed and stored in smaller storage spaces.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials which are substantially
25 easier to handle because of their laser weight while providing even more safety from radiation.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a unique retractable handle structure which may be used for any container or object, and particularly such a handle structure for containers for
30 storage and transport of radioactive medical materials.

The foregoing objects and others are achieved by providing a storage and transport container comprising a stainless steel shell having a cross-sectional shape in
35 the form of a rectangle with rounded corners or a circle, with a central stainless steel well opening downwardly from the top of the container with a multiplicity of

- 5 -

small diameter stainless steel tubes being generally U-shaped with one end of each such tube extending out of one lateral side of the stainless steel shell and the other end of each such tube extending out of the opposite side of the stainless steel shell, the bottom of the U-portion of each tube passing under the central well. Where the container is substantially cylindrical, the well may extend substantially through the length of the shell and the stainless steel tubes also extend throughout the length of the shell parallel to and adjacent the wall of the well between the outer shell and the wall of the well, and such tubes have an outward bend near each end to eliminate any direct radiation path from the interior of the tube through the end of the tube. The wells of the containers are stoppered or sealed with a plug formed of stainless steel, stainless steel covered lead, brass, or other suitable radiation shielding material. Where the containers are primarily for the transport of radioactive material, such wells may include a funnel-shaped entryway at the top of the container which is double plugged with a tungsten plug followed by a fitted brass plug/cap.

The novel handle structure for such containers comprises a vertical shaft whose length is substantially the same as the height of the container itself, that shaft being connected to the container by a short open sleeve attached near the top of one of the vertical sides of the container so that the shaft is closely fitted therein, but may move upwardly and downwardly in that sleeve and rotate therein. The top of the shaft has a horizontal handle member extending therefrom and the diametrically opposite side of the bottom of the shaft has a pin extending radially outward therefrom a short distance, which pin is engageable with a locking groove in the sleeve which retains the handle on the container for positively orienting the handle with respect to the container when the handle is in the raised position.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the structure, advantages and further features of the advantages storage and transport containers of the present invention reference is made to the accompanying drawings of various embodiments thereof, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a partially schematic side view of a preferred embodiment of the inventive storage and transport container showing the spacial relationships between the exterior shell, internal well and exits of the multiple carrier tubes.

Fig. 2 is a partially schematic side view of the storage and transport container of Fig. 1, from the side to which the handle member is attached and showing the spatial relationships among the outer shell, inner well and stainless steel carrier tubes.

Fig. 3 is a partially schematic top view of the storage and transport container of the present invention as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is a partially schematic side view of another embodiment of the inventive storage and transport containers of the present invention, again showing the relationships of the outer shell, inner well, carrier tube exits and a different embodiment of the well plug member.

Fig. 5 is another partially schematic side view of the storage and transport container of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a partially schematic side view of a storage and transport container for waste radioactive seeds and ribbons showing in partially cut-away view the outer shell, inner well and dual plug member for the inner well.

Fig. 7 is a partially schematic side view of another embodiment of the inventive storage and transport containers wherein the inner well extends through the length of the container and the carrier tubes for ribbons of radioactive medical materials extend through the

- 7 -

length of the container substantially parallel to the walls of the inner well.

Fig. 8 is a top view of the storage and transport container of Figure 7, without its cap.

5 Fig. 9 is a partially schematic side view of another embodiment of the inventive storage and transport containers, somewhat like the embodiment illustrated in Figure 7.

10 Fig. 10 is a top view of the storage and transport container of Figure 9, without its cap.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

One preferred embodiment of the advantageous storage and transport containers of the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 1-3 which show a container 10
15 which has a basically rectangular cross section, the corners of which are well rounded. The external shape of the container is formed by a shell 11 of stainless steel which provides rigidity for the container as a whole as well as shielding for the radioactive material to be
20 stored and transported therein. The stainless steel side walls 11 extend throughout the height of the container, and a stainless steel bottom 12, 13 is shown welded within the generally rectangular shape of the bottom of the side shell 11 so that the portions of the bottom 12
25 which are adjacent each of the sides of the outer shell 11 extend obliquely upwardly from a lowermost point, which is not as low as the bottom edge of the side shell 11. Those angled portions are connected, for example by welding, to the side shell at a level substantially above
30 the level of the bottom of the side shell material 11. For example, those angled portions of the bottom shell material make approximately 45° angles with both the side shell and the horizontal portion 13 of the container bottom. The bottom of the container as just described is
35 formed from stainless steel sheet material of the same thickness as the sides 11. The top of the storage and transport container of the present invention is perhaps

- 8 -

best illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 where it is seen that the sheet of stainless steel which forms the top not only covers the entire rectangular area of the top formed by the junction of the top 14 and the side walls 11, but also includes laterally and downwardly extending flap or overhang-like portions 15 which provide protection for the exposed portions of stainless steel carrier tubes 20 which extend through the container.

In the interior of the container is a stainless steel well or cavity 16 which is conveniently circular in cross section, which extends from the top surface of the container to a point below the center of the height of the container. That well is also formed of stainless steel. The top of that well is closed by an appropriate plug, for example a plug having a center of solid lead covered by an exterior shell of stainless steel. The plug 17 fits snugly within the top of the bore of cavity 16 and is secured in that position by a fixed threaded male screw shaft 18 secured in the top of container 10, which has a female threaded knob 19 on the top end thereof to firmly attach, or release, cap 17 from container 10. Additionally, the well or cavity 16 may include a complimentary internal plastic liner tube 40 with a closed bottom so that materials dropped into the well may easily be removed by simply removing the liner tube. Indeed, it is the purpose of the interior cavity or well to serve as a receptacle for used radioactive seeds or ribbon parts, or even unused portions of radioactive seeds or ribbons, so that such waste materials will be secured and stored in safety rather than being randomly discarded in circumstances which might expose persons to undesirable radiation.

The radiation shielding material, preferably stainless steel, of which the shell, top, bottom and central well or cavity are formed is preferably of a thickness in the range of about 0.020 to about 0.25 inches thick.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 9 -

As indicated earlier in this application, a primary purpose for the advantageous storage and transportation containers of the present invention is for storage and transportation of ribbon-like radioactive medical materials which are used in various applications for medical treatment of tumors and the like. Such ribbons comprise spaced radioactive seeds and may be used in varying lengths as required to control the dosage desired in the situation for a particular patient. It is of course important to transport such radioactive material in containers in circumstances which are as safe as possible so that neither the patient nor the personnel transporting, handling or administering the radioactive treatment material is unnecessarily exposed to radiation from such material. And indeed that safety is a primary object of the advantageous storage and transport containers of the present invention.

In the inventive containers the ribbons of radioactive material are individually housed in one of a plurality of small diameter stainless steel tubes which extend in a generally U-shape through the interior of the container. These tubes 20 are perhaps best illustrated in Fig. 2 wherein it is clear that one end of each tube 20 protrudes from one side of the container, under the flap or overhang portion 15, and each such tube then extends into the interior of the container, passing downwardly under the bottom of the well or cavity 16, rising upwardly on the opposite side of the well or cavity 16, and emerging again on the exterior of the opposite side surface 11 under the flap or overhang 15. The stainless steel carrier tubes 20 are arranged so that their ends exit from the interior of the container in a grid of ranks and files so that marking indicia on the exterior of the container can clearly identify each separate tube to facilitate record keeping and knowledge of the exact type and nature of the radioactive material ribbon stored in each such tube.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 10 -

The carrier tubes 20 typically have diameters in the range of about 0.015 to about 0.50 inches.

As an additional feature of the present invention the exit portion of each such carrier tube 20 is fitted with a small length of rubber or plastic tubing to protect the ribbon of radioactive material stored therein from being crimped or cut by sharp bending over the extending end of the stainless steel tube 20. Additionally, the primary purpose of the flap or overhang members 15 is to protect the protruding ends of the carrier tubes 20 from being bent, crimped or otherwise damaged in the event that the container as a whole tips over, falls, or is otherwise strongly impacted by external objects. As illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, the flap portions 15 extending from the top of the container include an opening or window through which the ends of all of the stainless steel container tubes 20 are accessible, and the flap itself also bears alpha numeric indicia for uniquely identifying each of the stainless steel carrier tubes 20.

The inventive container also includes a handle structure, generally designated 80, which will be described in detail later herein. Additionally, extending outwardly on the same side of the container where the handle is attached is a loop or bracket which optionally may be used for holding any loose lead ends of ribbons containing radioactive material which may be stored in the container in order to maintain such loose lead ends of such ribbons in an organized fashion at a location where those ends will not be impaired by operation of the handle mechanism.

The interior 22 of the stainless steel shell 11 as further confined by the bottom 13, top 14 and internal cavity 16, is typically filled with solid lead which serves as a shield against penetration by radiation which emanates from the radioactive materials stored and transported in the stainless steel tubes 20 within the interior of the container of the present invention. Addition-

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 11 -

ally, the lead filling within the interior 22 of the container serves to stabilize and fix the location of each of the stainless steel carrier tubes 20, which thus do not move within the interior of the container. Such lead filled containers are typically used for the storage and transportation of radioactive medical materials which are known to emit relatively high energy radiation. In other embodiments of the present invention, such lead filling may not be necessary, particularly where such containers are intended for storage and transportation of radioactive medical materials whose radiation is known to be of relatively low energy.

A further embodiment of the advantageous storage and transport containers of the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. While the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 has stainless steel side walls 11 and a stainless steel central well or cavity 16 and stainless steel top 14 like the corresponding elements of the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1-3, it will be appreciated that the bottom member of the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 is flat rather than convex as in the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1-3, the interior well or cavity is larger and more extensive, and the cap or plug for closure of the well or cavity 16 is much less massive. All of these differences between the embodiment of Figs. 4 and 5 when compared to the embodiment of Figs. 1-3 are accommodations to the fact that the embodiment of Figs. 4 and 5 is intended to be used for storage and transport of radioactive material whose radiation is known to be of relatively low energy as compared with the radioactive materials whose radiation is known to be of relatively high energy which are intended to be stored and transferred in the containers like the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1-3. Additionally, the interior 23 of the container illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 is not filled with solid lead since the energy of radiation admitted from the materials to be stored and transported

therein does not require such heavy duty shielding. Rather, the stainless steel walls which form the container are sufficient to shield radiation emanating from the relatively low energy materials intended to be transported therein.

With respect to the containers described in both Figs. 1-3 and Figs. 4 and 5, respectively, the stainless steel sheet material from which the side walls, bottom, top, and internal well or cavity are formed is preferably stainless steel of thickness in the range of about 0.04 to about 0.200 inches. As discussed earlier herein, for use in storing or transporting radioactive material with relatively high energy radiations the interior of containers such as that illustrated in Figs. 1-3 is filled with solid lead, a heavy duty radiation shielding material. If, in embodiments like that illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 intended for storage and transport of radioactive materials with relatively low energy radiations, it is found that the thickness of the stainless steel materials is not entirely adequate shielding for the materials intended to be stored and transported therein, the interior surfaces of the stainless steel portions of the container may be coated or clad with additional shielding materials. For example, tin, silver, lead, gold, and tungsten are all good radioactive shielding materials. Among those materials, tin is particularly preferred for shielding of low energy radiations at coating or cladding thicknesses of about 0.010 to 0.125 inches. While silver is also adequate for shielding such low energy radiations, it is clear that tin is a much less expensive alternative. For such low energy shielding applications, lead may also be used, but coatings of lead shielding would have to be at least twice as thick as corresponding coatings of tin or silver to achieve the same shielding effectiveness. Gold, like silver, is a very expensive alternative, and tungsten is a material which is difficult to fabricate

- 13 -

into thin sheets. Accordingly, tin tends to be the preferred coating material for the addition of shielding effectiveness to containers such as that illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. Specifically, a coating of a shielding material such as tin may be added to any of the surfaces of the side walls 11, bottom 13, top 14 or interior well or cavity 16 which face the interior 23 of the container.

Additionally, for containers intended for the storage and transport of radioactive materials with relatively low energy radiations, the cap or plug 17 for the internal cavity or well 16 may be much less massive and may be formed of a variety of suitable shielding materials. For example, cap 17A in the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 may be formed of stainless steel, brass or the like. Conversely, where the container is intended for storage and transport of radioactive materials with relatively high energy radiations, as in the case of the container illustrated in Figs. 1-3, the cap or plug 17 is preferably made of much more heavy duty shielding materials, such as a plug of lead coated or clad with stainless steel. It will also be appreciated that the plug 17 shown in Figs. 1-3 is much thicker and more massive than the thinner plug 17A illustrated in the embodiment of Figs. 4 and 5.

An additional difference between the embodiments of Figs. 4 and 5 when compared to the earlier described embodiment of Figs. 1-3 is the fact that the generally U-shaped stainless steel carrier tubes 20 are relatively free standing within the empty interior 23 of the container. In the embodiment of Figs. 4 and 5 there is no lead filling to maintain the position of the carrier tubes 20 vis-a-vis each other and the interior of the container. Therefore the embodiment of Figs. 4 and 5 comprises additional tube securing block elements 24 through which the tubes exit on each lateral side of the container, and each such block element is bored on its rear face to receive the outside diameter of each stain-

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 14 -

less steel tube 20, and drilled on its exterior front face, as illustrated in Figure 4, to permit a ribbon of radioactive medical treatment material to pass into and out of each stainless steel tube. Blocks 24 may comprise
5 brass or any other readily drillable shielding material. If desired, alpha-numeric indicia, or any other indicia, to separately identify each tube may be added to the exterior surface of blocks 24. Blocks 24 are in turn securely fastened at the junction between the side walls
10 11 and the top surface 14 of the container illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, and when securely fastened and when both ends of tubes 20 are likewise securely fastened to blocks 24, the tubes 20 are substantially securely fixed and positioned within the interior 23 of the container illus-
15 trated in Figs. 4 and 5.

The storage and transportation container illustrated in Figure 6 is intended for storage and transportation of new seeds of radioactive material, or alternatively, waste seeds, pellets, ribbon and other radioactive materials. As shown, this container comprises
20 stainless walls 11 and stainless steel top 14 as well as stainless steel internal cavity or well 16. This more simple device also includes a bottom shielding member 13, which is a flat metallic disc integral with the walls 11.

25 As shown in the partially cutaway view portion of Figure 6, the structure of the internal well or cavity and of the plug member of this embodiment are substantially different from corresponding portions of the devices described earlier herein. The internal well 16
30 exits through the top 14 of the container in a conical funnel-like shape which merges with the remaining cylindrical length of the internal well 16. The bottom of the internal well 16 may be either flat or hemispherical as shown. Additionally, if further shielding is desired, an
35 additional shielding block 25, preferably of tungsten, gold or alloys thereof may be included on the exterior of the stainless steel wall of the interior well 16.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 15 -

The plug member in this embodiment comprises two connected pieces, the inner most portion thereof being a cylindrical block of tungsten 26, and the outer-most portion of the plug comprising an exterior disk of
5 brass having a conical frustrum extending axially downward therefrom, with the cylindrical tungsten plug 26 being integrally attached within a complementary cylindrical space which is coaxial with the conical frustrum portion of plug 27. As combined, the tungsten/brass plug
10 26, 27 form an effective, massive plug which is easily gravitationally retained in the top of the container thereby minimizing radiation exposure outside of the container during storage and/or transportation of radiation sources. In various embodiments either or both
15 portions of plug 26, 27 may comprise tin, silver, gold, lead, tungsten, copper, iron, nickel, or alloys thereof.

Furthermore, the embodiment of Fig. 6 includes a horizontal handle member 28 which is supported by two stainless steel support arms 29 which are welded to the
20 top surface 14 near the junction of the top surface 14 with the cylindrical sidewalls 11, so that the handle 28 lie substantially in a diametric plane of the cylinder formed by the sidewalls 11. Additionally, the distance D between the upper surface of the plug 27 and the lower
25 surface of handle 28 is such that there is typically just barely sufficient room for the plug 27 to be removed from the top of the container, this relationship helping to eliminate some accidental spillage in the event that the heavy container is accidentally tipped over. In normal
30 usage the distance D will be adequate to permit vertical lifting of the plug 27 and removal of the plug from its position closing the central well or cavity 16.

The above-described unique storage and transportation container for radioactive materials used in
35 medical application, as illustrated in Fig. 6 and explained above, provides a safe, economical and relatively light weight means of storing and transporting

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 16 -

such radioactive materials.

A still further embodiment of the advantageous storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, this embodiment comprising a primarily cylindrical container having an external stainless steel shell 11 with an extensive cylindrical central well or cavity 16 extending substantially throughout the length of the container. The top of this container comprises a relatively short stainless steel cylindrical cap 30 of the same diameter as the basic stainless steel shell 11 and threadably connected to the top of the basic stainless steel shell 11 by threads on the inside of cap 30 and on the exterior of the top of shell 11, those mating sets of threads here generally designated as threads 31. Stainless steel cap 30 includes a stainless steel top 32 which is welded within the circumference of the exterior shell of cap 30. Internal well or cavity 16 is likewise formed by cylindrical stainless walls 16A and just outside of the cylindrical walls 16A of internal well or cavity 16 are located a plurality of small diameter stainless steel tubes 33 which likewise extend throughout the length of the container. The ends of those stainless steel tubes 33 are open as they exit each end of the container and, as illustrated in Fig. 7, before exiting at each end of the cylindrical container each tube 33 bends or diverts outwardly from the center of the cylinder to form a lazy S-shaped curve which prevents radiation from materials located in the part of the tube 33 which is parallel to the axis of the cylindrical container from radiating axially in a straight line out of any open exit of any tube 33.

The bottom of the cylindrical container is closed by a further disk of stainless steel 34 through which each tube 33 exits. On the exterior of bottom plate 34 is a further brass cap 35 which is removable by removing screw or bolt 36. Plate 35 affirmatively closes

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 17 -

the open end of all stainless steel carrier tubes 33 at the bottom of the container. Similarly, the top of the container includes an internal cap 37 which closes the interior of the well or cavity 16 within the confines of stainless steel threadably engageable cap 30/32. The upper exit ends of each of the tubes 33 may be left open and thus closed or protected only by the stainless steel outer cap 30/32, or, alternatively cap 37 may be designed to cover not only interior well or cavity 16, but also to simultaneously cover the upper open ends of each of the stainless steel carrier tubes 33.

While all of the foregoing elements may be made of stainless steel as indicated above, in some embodiments the walls 16A of interior cavity 16 may be formed of brass tubing and bottom plate 34 may also be formed of brass which is drilled to receive the lower ends of stainless steel tubes 33 at the interior surface of plate 34, and also drilled entirely through the thickness of plate 34 with holes of sufficient diameter to permit entry and exit of ribbons of radioactive medical treatment materials as described above herein. Similarly, the upper end of the cylindrical storage and transport container may comprise an internal plate of stainless steel 37, and may be drilled to receive at its interior surface the ends of stainless steel carrier tubes 33, while including coaxial holes entirely through its thickness to permit entry and exit of ribbons of radioactive medical treatment materials. Furthermore, plate 37 may also be made of brass or other material which may be more workable than stainless steel, but still provides sufficient shielding of the radioactive materials stored in the inventive container. The upper surface of plate 37 may have each of the entry holes for each of the carrier tubes 33 countersunk in a conical or funnel-shaped entryway to facilitate threading of a ribbon of radioactive material into each of the stainless steel carrier tubes 33. As previously noted, plug or stopper 38 may be

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

designed simply to close central cavity 16, or, alternatively, may be designed to extend even over the open ends of the stainless steel carrier tubes 33.

While, in the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 7
5 the stainless steel carrier tubes 33 are illustrated as extending substantially parallel to the axis of the cylindrical container from one end thereof to the other, the stainless steel carrier tubes 33 may be designed to spiral around the cylindrical walls 16A which form the
10 internal cavity 16. In any event, alpha-numeric indicia, or any other desired indicia to facilitate positive identification of each of the carrier tubes 33 may be engraved or otherwise placed in or on the surface of plate 34 and plate 37, respectively.

15 As with the embodiments of the advantageous storage and transport containers of the present invention illustrated in Figs. 1-3 and 4 and 5, above, the embodiment of Fig. 7 is also shown including the novel handle system 80 of the present invention. Fig. 8 is a top view
20 of the plate 37, stainless carrier tubes 33 and internal well 16 of the cylindrical storage transport container illustrated in Fig. 7. Additionally, it will be appreciated that the storage and container structure described in Figs. 7 and 8 is primarily designed for the storage
25 and transport of radioactive materials with relatively low energy radiation. If it is found that the thickness of the stainless steel or brass material typically used therein is not entirely adequate shielding for the materials intended to be stored and transported therein, the
30 inner surfaces of the stainless steel or brass portions of the container may be coated or clad with additional shielding material such as the tin, silver, lead, gold, tungsten or alloys thereof as discussed earlier herein.

Still another embodiment of the advantageous
35 storage and transport container for radioactive medical materials of the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10. Like the embodiment illustrated in Figs.

- 19 -

7 and 8, the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 also preferably comprises a cylindrical shell of stainless steel 11 having a bottom stainless steel member 34 with an additional bottom cap 35 which is attached by a screw or bolt 36. The top of this cylindrical container comprises a stainless steel disk 37 and the cap of the container itself comprises a short stainless steel cylinder 30 of equal diameter with exterior stainless steel shell 11, that short cylinder 30 having a top member of stainless steel 32 welded therewith. The junction between primary stainless steel shell 11 and upper cap shell 30 is achieved through thread here schematically illustrated at 31.

As in the embodiment of Figs. 7 and 8, the embodiments of Figs. 9 and 10 include an internal well or cavity 16 formed by a cylindrical stainless steel wall 16A extending coaxially with the stainless steel walls 11 downwardly from top plate 37, but terminating at an appropriate shielding distance from bottom plate 34. The upper open end of this well or cavity 16 is stoppered with an appropriate plug member such as a massive plug of lead coated with stainless steel. Stopper member 39 is illustrated in Fig. 9. When cap 30/32 is in place on shell 11 the spacing between top member 32 and stopper member 39 is such that the stopper member 39 cannot leave the top opening of the central cavity 16.

Stainless carrier tubes 33 are located in a circular array surrounding interior well 16 and each carrier tube 33 extends from an upper open end which is accessible through upper stainless steel plate 37 through lower plate 34. Each of plates 34 and 37 are bored to receive the ends of the stainless steel carrier tubes 33 and through-bored to permit passage of ribbons of radioactive materials to enter and exit each end of each of the tubes 33. As in the embodiment of Figs. 7 and 8, the lower exit ends of tube 33 are affirmatively closed by cap 35 which is maintained in place by screw or bolt

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 20 -

36. Also as in the embodiment of Figs. 7 and 8 the upper ends of tubes 33 may be formed with an entry funnel countersunk into the upper surface of plate 37 to facilitate entry of ribbons of radioactive material into each of the carrier tubes 33. Figure 10 comprises a top view of the primary cylinder of the container of Fig. 9 which show the arrangement of the upper opening of each of the carrier tubes 33 around the cylindrical well or cavity 16.

As in the other embodiments of the advantageous storage and transport containers, the present invention, the embodiment of Figs. 9 and 10 includes handles system 80.

Additionally, the storage and transport container of Figs. 9 and 10 is intended for the storage and transport of relatively high energy radioactive material, and thus the internal cavity 23 of the container illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 is filled with solid lead, or any other suitable heavy duty radioactive shielding material. That lead filling not only surrounds the central well or core 16, but also surround the carrier tubes 33 and fills the space beneath the internal well 16 and between the lower ends of the carrier tubes 33. As in the embodiment of Figs. 1-3, the filling of lead shielding material tends to help stabilize the position of tubes 33 within the cylindrical container. However, since both ends of each carrier tube 33 are also affixed to bottom and top plates 34 and 37, respectively, even in the embodiment of Figs. 8 and 9 those carrier tubes are quite adequately affixed in place.

In use, it has been found that the advantageous storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials of the embodiments illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 and Figs. 9 and 10, respectively, are particularly advantageous because they may be opened, have the bottom caps 35 removed, and thus readily facilitate movement of a ribbon of radioactive material stored in any one of the tubes 33 through pushing impetus through top plate 37

- 21 -

through top plate 37 thereby pushing the ribbon of radioactive material out through bottom plate 34 whereupon the ribbon may be fed directly into a dosage tube already implanted in a patient's body.

5 It will also be clear to those skilled in the art that the function of the internal well 16 in the embodiments of Figs. 7-10 are for the same purpose as the central well in the earlier embodiments, namely the storage and transport of waste radioactive materials used
10 or for use in medical applications. It will be appreciated, however, that in the embodiments of Figs. 7-10, the capping or plugging of the central wells for waste of radioactive material is doubly secure because of the additional presence of screw-fitted caps 30/32. Further-
15 more, the additional space within screw-filled caps 30/32 may be used for storage and transportation of some higher volumes of radioactive waste material, provided that the shielding thickness of the stainless materials from which caps 30/32 are formed are adequate to shield any material
20 sought to be stored and transported therein.

The overall dimensions of the storage and transport containers of the present invention are typically such that one person can safely handle the container. For example, such containers might have widths
25 of about 1-20 inches, similar depths, and heights of about 2-24 inches, depending upon the desired end use.

Finally, each of the embodiments of Figs. 1-3, 4-5, 7-8 and 9-10 includes unique handle structure 80 which is another important aspect of the storage and
30 transport containers of the present invention. While the handle system 80 is here described specifically in conjunction with storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials, it should be understood that the unique handle structure of the present invention may
35 be used in conjunction with handling, lifting, and transporting any desired object or container. Perhaps that handle structure is best illustrated in Figs. 1-3, refer-

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 22 -

ence to which is hereafter made in detail with appropriate reference numerals.

The handle structure 80 comprises a substantially vertical shaft 81 whose length need be no more than about the height of the container 10, or other object with which the handle is associated. The substantially vertical shaft 81 of the handle is retained on the container 10 by a bracket 82 which is sufficiently close fitting around the circumference of the shaft 81 to maintain that shaft in substantially vertical position, but there is sufficient spacing between the shaft 81 and the interior of bracket 82 so that shaft 81 may be raised and lowered substantially vertically within the bracket and shaft 81 may be rotated so that substantially horizontal hand piece 83, which is preferably located diametrically across the top of the container when in position for lifting the container, may be rotated to positions wherein hand piece 83 is not located over the top of the container and thus in no way impairs removal or replacement of the stopper 17.

Shaft 81 also carries, at its lower end on the side of the shaft diametrically opposite from the side from which hand member 83 extends, a small pin 84 which helps control the orientation of the handle when the handle is in either its fully raised or fully lowered positions. When the shaft 81 of the handle is fully raised, pin 84 slidably engages within recess 85 which is formed in the edge of the outermost position of bracket 82. The cooperation of pin 84 when located in recess 85 causes hand piece 83 affirmatively to be oriented diametrically across the top of the container 10 as even more clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. In this position, the hand piece is raised so that a substantial portion of the length of the shaft 81 extends above bracket 82 so that hand piece 83 is then substantially spaced well above the top of the container thus providing an additional margin of safety for any person

- 23 -

carrying the advantageous storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials.

Further, when shaft 81 is lowered into its lowermost position pin 84 interacts with the inclined top surface 87 of lower support member 88 so that the shaft 81 and associated hand piece 83 are gravitationally urged to rotate clockwise when viewed from the top of the container as illustrated in Figure 3 thus tending to rotate hand piece 83 away from its weight bearing position diametrically across the top of the container to a storage position, illustrated in phantom lines at position 83A in Figure 3. It will be appreciated that in the position 83A not only is the handle member 83 no longer blocking easy access, removal or replacement of plug 17, but also the handle is in its lowermost position which requires minimal packing space or shelf space necessary for convenient storage of one or a substantial number of the advantageous storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials according to the present invention.

Lower support member 88, as well as bracket 82, have a substantially U-shaped cross-section with substantial side members extending from each side of the top of the U-shape, as illustrated in the top view of Fig. 3. However, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the top surface 87 of the lower support member 88 lies in an inclined plane whose height decreases from right to left, so that the portion of that surface which corresponds to the bottom half of the U-shape in fact forms a partial spiral surface which promotes reorientation of hand piece 83 from its load bearing position diametrically across the container to its storage position 83A substantially parallel to the side of the container to which it is attached. That declining/spiral surface interacts with the preferably round shaft of pin 84 to minimize the friction between pin 84 and declining surface 88 to permit the desired reorientation of the handle as a

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

whole.

It will be appreciated that the handle systems 80 illustrated in conjunction with the further embodiments shown in Figs. 4-5, 7-8 and 9-10 are constructed in a manner substantially as just described in conjunction with the embodiment shown in Figs. 1-3, and those handle members function in substantially the same way as explained with respect to the handle member illustrated in Figs. 1-3.

While the foregoing descriptions of the advantageous storage and transport containers for radioactive medical materials and associated handle structure have described various embodiments thereof with various materials, thicknesses, sizes and orientations, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made in such containers and handle structures without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as claimed in the following claims.

- 25 -

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A storage and transport container for small-diameter ribbon-like lengths of material including radioactive substances for use in medical treatments,
5 comprising:

an exterior shell of radiation shielding metal having top and bottom members of radiation shielding metal integral therewith;

a central cavity also formed of radiation
10 shielding metal formed in and extending downward from the top of said container, said central cavity being separate from the interior of the container and extending downwardly a distance less than the height of the container;

a plurality of small diameter tubes located
15 within the interior of the container and having one end of each tube opening through one lateral side of the container and the other end of each such tube opening through the opposite lateral side of the container with the central portion of each such tube passing under said
20 central cavity; and

a plug of radiation shielding metal removably located in the top of said central cavity for shielding. The radiation from radiation sources located within the container.

25 2. The container of claim 1, wherein the shell forming the sides of the container, and the top and bottom members of the container, comprise stainless steel.

30 3. The container of claim 1, wherein the carrier tubes comprise stainless steel.

4. The container of claim 1, wherein the portion of the carrier tubes passing under the central cavity is substantially U-shaped.

35 5. The container of claim 1, wherein the portions of the bottom of the container which meet with and are attached to the sidewalls formed by the shell are angled upwardly from the bottom-most portion of said

- 26 -

bottom member.

6. The container of claim 1, wherein the top member includes flap-like extensions extending outwardly and downwardly over a portion of the lateral sides of the container in the region where the ends of the carrier tubes exit through said lateral sides.

7. The container of claim 6, wherein said flap-like extensions of the top member include a window-like opening through which the ends of the carrier tubes are accessible, and the outermost portion of the flap-like extensions extend outwardly from the container a distance greater than the length of any exterior portion of the end of any of said carrier tubes.

8. The container of claim 7, wherein the ends of the plurality of carrier tubes exit from the lateral sides of the container are organized in rows of ranks and files, and a flap-like extension bears indicia by which each individual tube may be separately identified.

9. The container of claim 1, wherein the ends of the tubes exiting through the lateral side of the container additionally include a resilient tip cover for protecting any ribbon-like member protruding therefrom.

10. The container of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the interior surfaces of the container are coated or clad with a layer of additional radiation shielding material.

11. The container of claim 10, wherein said additional layer of radiation shielding material comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of tin, silver, lead, gold, tungsten and alloys thereof.

12. The container of claim 10, wherein said layer of additional radiation shielding material comprises tin.

13. The container of claim 1, wherein the interior of the container is filled with radiation shielding material.

14. The container of claim 13, wherein said

radiation shielding material in the interior of the container comprises lead.

15 15. The container of claim 1 additionally comprising handle means attached to said container for transporting said container.

16. The container of claim 1, wherein said plug comprises a disk of lead having a cylindrical extension coaxial with said disk and which is complementary to the interior of the opening of the central cavity, said plug
10 being coated or clad with stainless steel.

17. The container of claim 1, wherein said plug additionally comprises threaded screw means for affirmatively connecting said plug to the top of said container.

15 18. The container of claim 1, wherein the exit ends of the carrier tubes are retained in an exit block which is bored on its interior side to accept the end of each carrier tube, and through-bored to permit a ribbon-like member to enter and exit each carrier tube, and the
20 exit block is integrally connected to the lateral side shell of the container.

19. The container of claim 18 wherein the container comprises an exit block on two lateral sides of the container.

25 20. The container of claim 1 additionally comprising a removable, closed-bottom liner for the central cavity for facilitating removal of materials from the cavity.

30 21. A storage and transport container for radioactive sources for use in medical treatments, comprising:

 a cylindrical shell of radioactive radiation shielding material and a top member integral with said shell;

35 a central cavity formed in said top member and extending downwardly within the interior of said shell, said cavity being formed of radiation shielding

- 28 -

metal and having a generally cylindrical shape coaxial with said cylindrical shell with a funnel-like truncated conical portion where said central cavity joins the top of said container; and

5 a two part plug for sealing said central cavity, said plug comprising an interior cylindrical block of a first radiation shielding material, said cylindrical block having a diameter slightly less than the internal diameter of said central cavity, and a disk
10 of a second radiation shielding material, said disk having a diameter substantially greater than the top diameter of said central cavity with a truncated conical extension of said disk extending downwardly therefrom, said interior plug of first radiation shielding material
15 being connected to said downwardly extending conical portion, said plug combination for closing the top of said central cavity thereby shielding the exterior of said cavity from radiation from any radioactive materials stored in said cavity.

20 22. The container of claim 21 additionally comprising at least one handle support arm extending upwardly from the top of said container and a substantially horizontal hand piece connected to said support arm.

25 23. The container of claim 21, wherein said shell, top and bottom member, and central cavity comprise stainless steel.

30 24. The container of claim 21, wherein said interior cylindrical portion of said plug comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of tin, silver, gold, lead, nickel, tungsten and alloys thereof.

35 25. The container of claim 21, wherein the disk-like portion of said plug comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of brass, copper, iron, steel, nickel, tungsten and alloys thereof.

26. The container of claim 21, wherein at least a portion of the interior surface of the container is

coated or clad with an additional layer of radiation shielding metal.

27. The container of claim 26, wherein the interior surface of said internal cavity is coated or clad with a layer of radiation shielding metal.

28. The container of claim 26, wherein said additional layer of radiation shielding metal comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of tin, silver, lead, gold, tungsten and alloys thereof.

29. The container of claim 27, wherein said additional layer of radiation shielding metal comprises tungsten.

30. The container of claim 21 additionally comprising a removable, closed-bottom liner for the central cavity for facilitating removal of materials from the cavity.

31. A storage and transport container for small diameter ribbon-like member containing radioactive materials for use in medical treatments, comprising:

a cylindrical shell of radiation shielding material having top and bottom surfaces also of radiation shielding metal;

a central cavity formed by a second, smaller diameter cylinder of radiation shielding metal integral with said top member, the top member having an opening therein substantially coextensive with the cross-section of the smaller cylinder at the point where the smaller cylinder meets the top member;

a plurality of small diameter carrier tubes extending from the top member to the bottom member and accessible through bores in each of the top and bottom members, said plurality of carrier tubes located around the outer periphery of the interior cylinder;

bottom closure means comprising a disk-like member of another layer of radiation shielding material attached to said bottom member;

a cap member comprising an additional short

- 30 -

cylinder of radiation shielding metal of diameter equal to said shell and having a top disk of radiation shielding metal integral therewith, the open bottom of said cap adapted to connect with the top of the cylindrical shell of the container; and

means for closing the top opening of the central cavity formed by the second cylinder.

32. The container of claim 31, wherein said cylindrical shell, said top and bottom members, said second cylinder and said cylindrical cap all comprise stainless steel.

33. The container of claim 31, wherein the ends of the carrier tubes diverge outwardly from the center of the cylinder to form a curve in each tube for shielding radiation from radioactive materials located in a portion of the tube parallel to the axis of the cylinder from radiating axially in a straight line out of any open exit of any carrier tube.

34. The container of claim 31, wherein said carrier tubes comprise stainless steel.

35. The container of claim 31, wherein at least part of the interior surfaces of any of the shell, top and bottom members and second cylinder are coated or clad with another layer of radiation shielding metal.

36. The container of claim 35, wherein said additional radiation shielding metal is selected from the group consisting of tin, silver, lead, gold, tungsten and alloys thereof.

37. The container of claim 36, wherein said metal is tin.

38. The container of claim 31, wherein any of said second cylinder, said top and bottom members, said bottom closure member, or said top closure member comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of: brass, copper, iron, steel, nickel, tungsten and alloys thereof.

39. The container of claim 31 wherein the

- 31 -

second cylinder extends throughout the length of the shell and is also integral with the bottom member.

40. The container of claim 31 wherein the second cylinder is shorter than the cylindrical shell and the second cylinder includes a cavity bottom member integral with the second cylinder.

41. The container of claim 31, wherein the interior of the container between the cylinder shell and second cylinder is filled with radiation shielding material.

42. The container of claim 41, wherein said radiation shielding material filling the interior of the container comprises lead.

43. The container of claim 31 additionally comprising handle means attached to said container for transporting said container.

44. The container of claim 31 wherein the top disk of the cap member and the means for closing the central cavity are so closely spaced when the cap is connected to the shell that the closing means cannot leave the top opening of the cavity.

45. The container of claim 31 additionally comprising a removable, closed-bottom liner for the central cavity for facilitating removal of materials from the cavity.

46. A handle mechanism for an object to be lifted, comprising:

a substantially vertical support shaft having a substantially horizontally hand piece extending from one side of the top of the vertical support shaft;

a pin member extending a short distance outwardly from the side of the bottom end of the vertical support shaft opposite the side thereof from which said hand piece extends;

bracket means for attachment to a substantially vertical side of an object to be lifted for maintaining said support shaft in substantially vertical

position, said bracket means having an opening through which said support shaft passes, said opening being sufficiently small to maintain said shaft in substantially vertical position, but still permit said shaft to rotate within said opening, said bracket means being of sufficient strength to permit lifting of an object when said handle member is raised so that the pin at the lower end of the shaft stops in engagement with the lower surface of the bracket means for transmitting lifting force through said handle to an object to which said bracket means is attached.

47. The handle apparatus of claim 46 wherein said bracket means additionally comprises a recess in said bracket means on the side of said bracket opposite that to be attached to an object to be lifted, said recess for engaging said pin member when the handle is in a raised position for affirmatively orienting rotation of the support shaft so that said handpiece is directed across the top of the object to be lifted.

48. The handle mechanism of claim 46 additionally comprising a bottom stop bracket means for limiting downward movement of the support shaft.

49. The pin apparatus of claim 48 wherein said bottom bracket include a top surface which slopes downwardly from one side to the other of said bottom bracket forming an incline plane upon which the pin in the bottom of the vertical shaft can travel functioning as a cam-follower for orienting the rotation of the vertical shaft in a direction wherein the handpiece is directed substantially parallel to the side of the object to which the handle means is to be attached.

50. The handle apparatus of claim 49 wherein said bottom bracket comprises a generally U-shaped cross section having substantial flange portions extending laterally from the top of each vertical arm of the U, said flange portions for attachment to an object, and the upper surface of the bottom bracket and forms a partial

- 33 -

spiral surface for following by the pin in the bottom of the vertical handle member.

51. The handle apparatus of claim 46 wherein said vertical shaft member has a length which is about equal to the height of an object to be supported by said handle apparatus.

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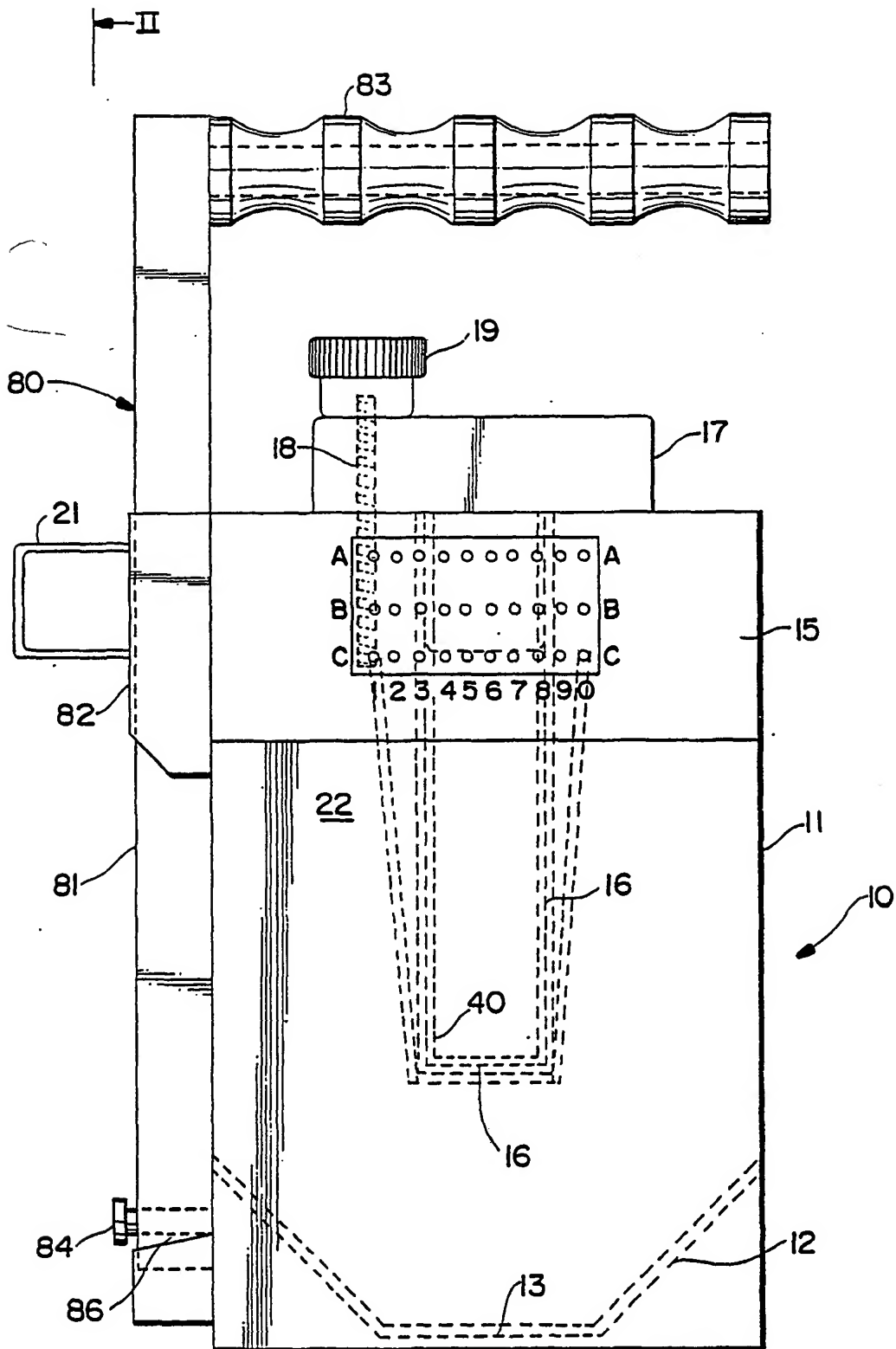
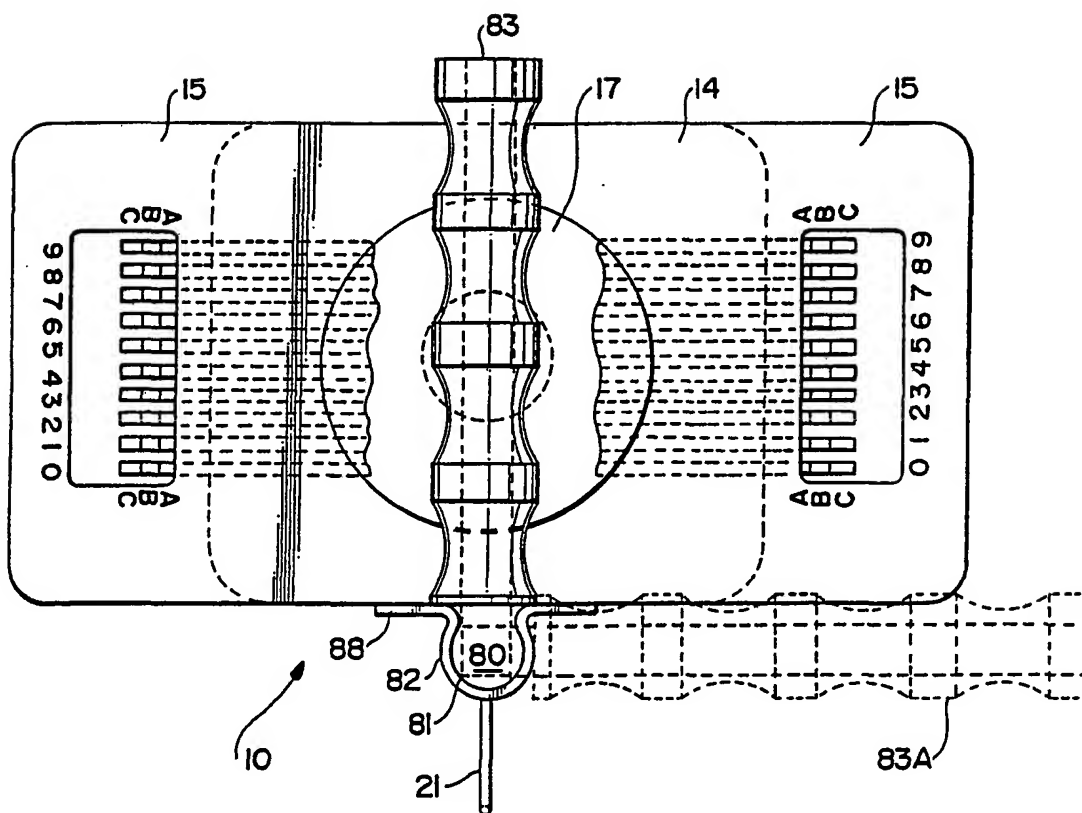


Fig. 1

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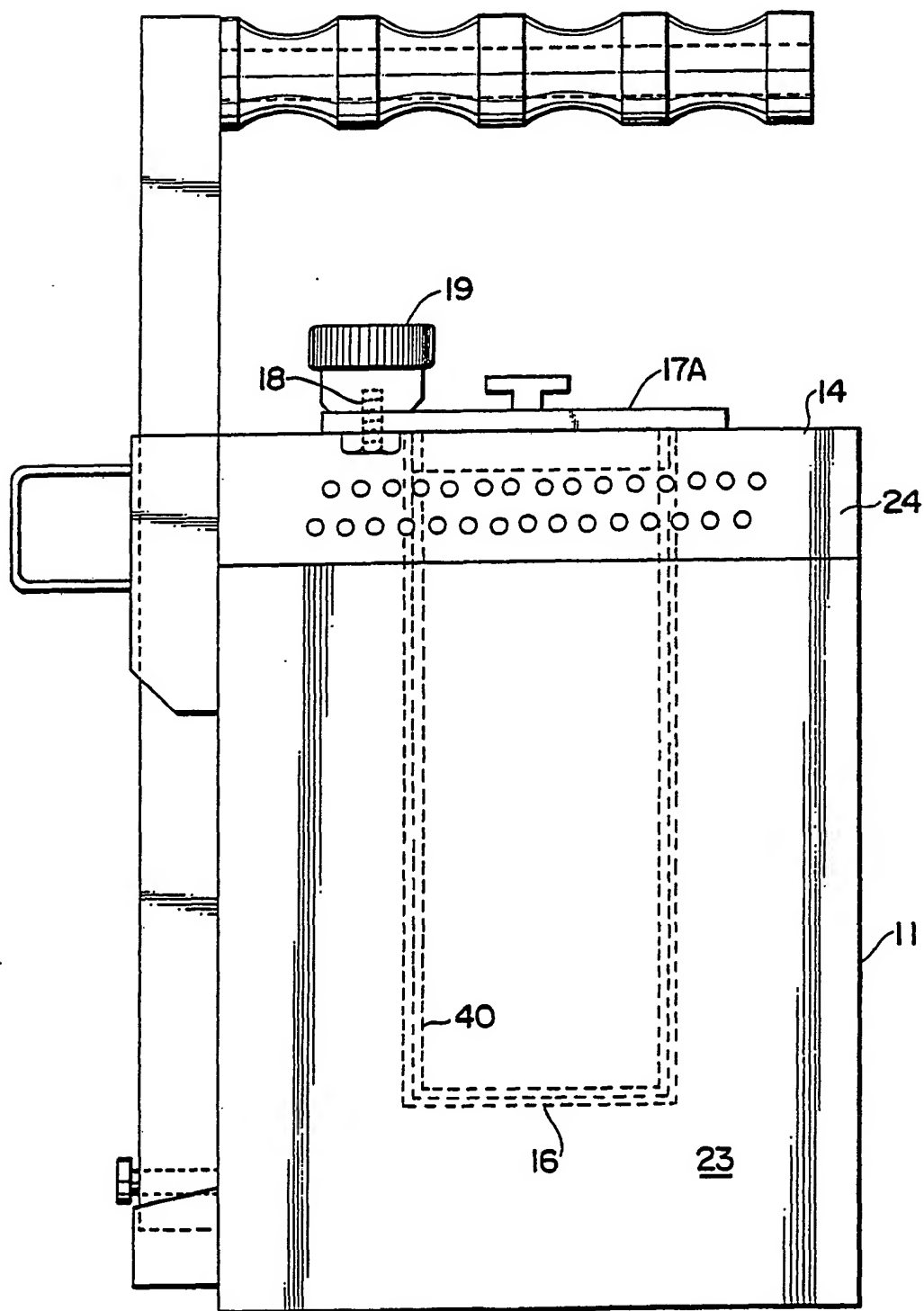
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Fig. 3



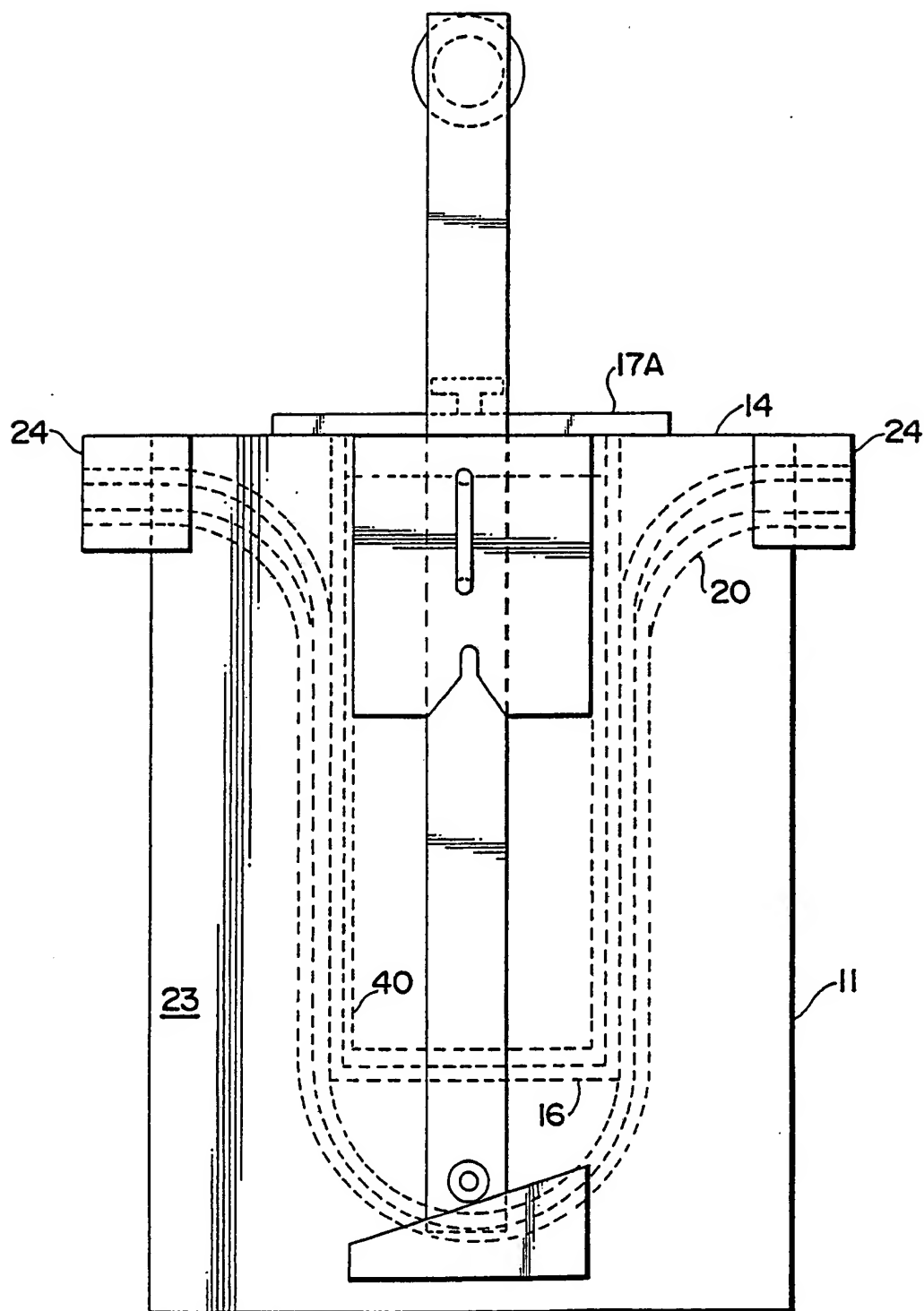
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Fig. 4



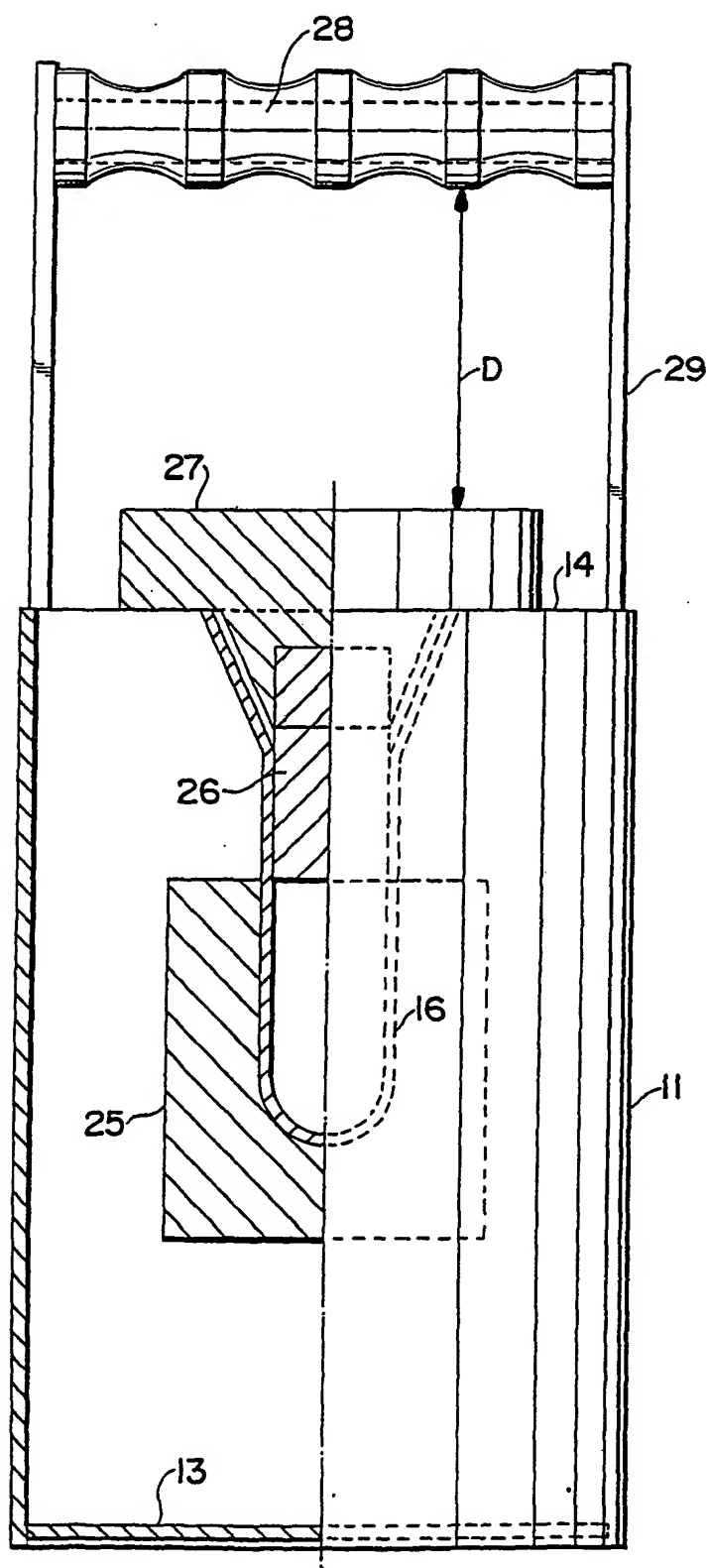
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Fig. 5



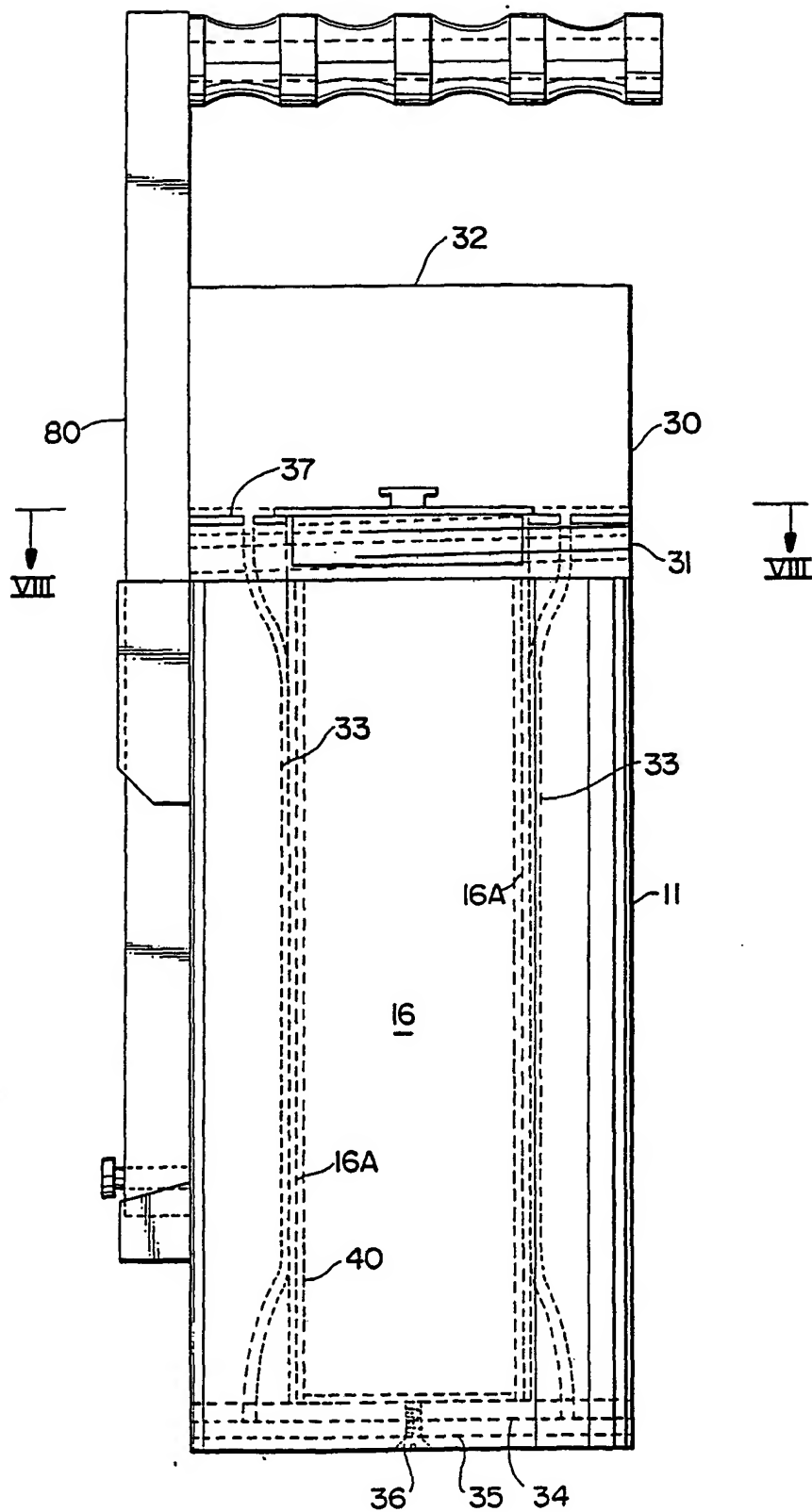
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Fig. 6



7 / 10

Fig. 7



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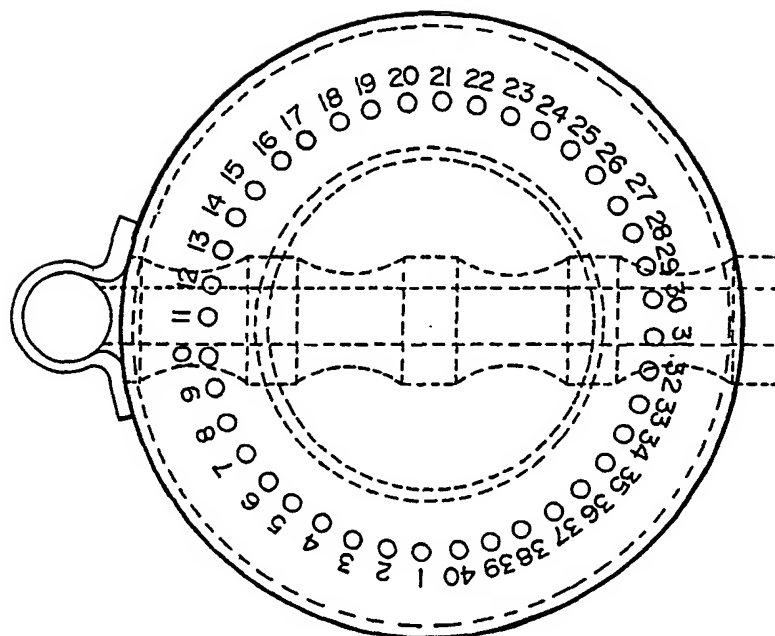
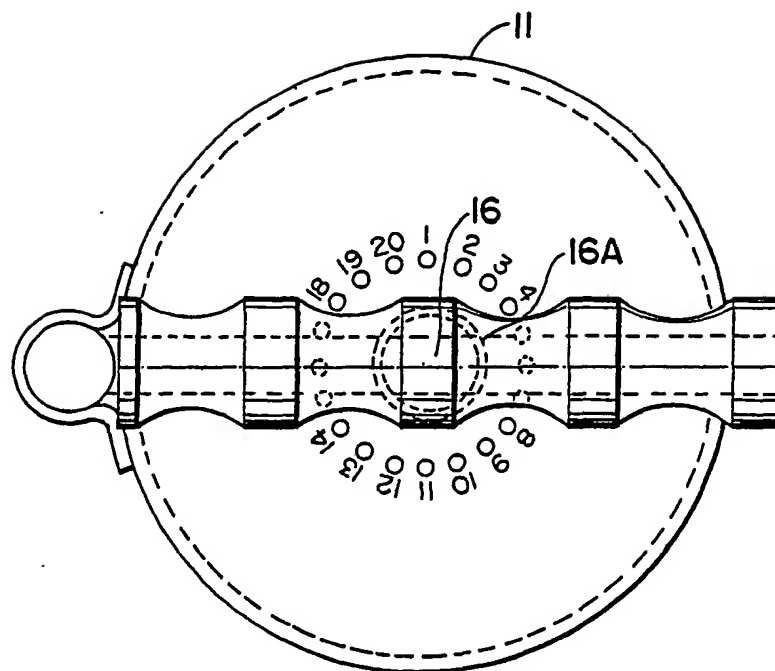


Fig. 8

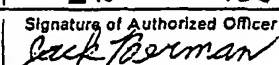
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Fig. 10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US88/03836

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC G21F 5/00 // B65D 25/28 U.S. CL. 250/507.1; 16/115		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S. CL.	250/507.1, 506.1; 600/3, 7, 1; 16/115; 220/94R	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	US, A, 4,584,991 (TOKITA ET AL.) 29 April 1986 (29.04.86)	1-20
A	DE, A, 2,738,592 (KRAINER ET AL.) 01 March 1979 (01.03.79)	21-30
X	GB, A, 795,560 (IMBER) 28 May 1958 (28.05.58) See entire document.	46-49, 51
X	US, A, 3,187,937 (BERTA) 08 June 1965 (08.06.65) See entire document.	46-48, 51
A	US, A, 1,220,975 (GEMEINDER) 27 March 1917 (27.03.17)	
A	US, A, 2,047,485 (McBRADY) 14 July 1936 (14.07.36)	
A	US, A, 2,862,108 (MEILINK) 25 November 1958 (25.11.58)	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
07 March 1989 (07.03.89)		12 APR 1989
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
ISA/US		 Jack Berman

III. D. CUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (C NTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	US, A, 3,522,955 (WARNER) 04 August 1970 (04.08.70)	
A	US, A, 3,981,044 (LUEBKE ET AL.) 21 September 1976 (21.09.76)	
A	US, A, 4,626,402 (BAATZ ET AL.) 02 December 1986 (02.12.86)	
A	US, A, 4,634,875 (KUGELER ET AL.) 06 January 1987 (06.01.87)	
A	US, A, 4,649,018 (WALTERSDORF ET AL.) 10 March 1987 (10.03.87)	

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter ¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹³, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

I. Claims 1-25 drawn to a container for radioactive medical materials.

II. Claims 46-51 drawn to a handle mechanism.

==Continued on attached sheet--.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application. TELEPHONE PRACTICE

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Continuation of VI. Observations Where Unity of Invention is Lacking.

The application lacks unity of invention because the container of claims 1-45 does not require the handle mechanism of claims 46-51, nor is the handle mechanism of claims 46-51 limited to the container of claims 1-45.

